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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1873. NO. 151.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Office Seekers Importunate

Extra Pay of Congressmen.

A PANIC ON THE QUESTION.

Ex-Senator Iverson Dead.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION PROBABLE

Cabinet Appointment Seekers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1873.

Office Seekers Loitering.

A number of ex-members of Congress are still in the city, and, presuming on their late privileges, daily invest the Executive Mansion in search of appointments for themselves. The larger number, from their own stories, are afflicted with a variety of complaints, which can only be cured by a sojourn abroad. This class are willing to accept anything, from a first class diplomatic mission down to a second class consulate. The President has his hands full just now in listening to the importunities of this new class of office hunters. It might be stated that the familiar faces of a goodly set dropped out of the Forty-first Congress are still to be seen here, indicating that they have not yet been provided for, and show unmistakable signs of getting pretty hard up. The members of the late Congress, with their $5,000 extra pay, have at least the satisfaction of a little capital to run on. There is considerable comment in official circles on the subject of this undignified competition of late legislators for office, and it is considered no credit to themselves, nor the body of which they have so recently been members. I may add that it is evident that the President does not take much stock in these applicants.

Extra Pay of Congressmen.

The loose wording of the bill granting extra compensation to the members of the late Congress gave rise to some hesitation on the part of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Taylor, in regard to the allowing of the five thousand dollars back pay. This intelligence spread like wild-fire among the ex-members, and produced the most intense excitement. The Treasury Department was literally besieged, and the whole of Saturday was taken up with this undignified proceeding, principally led by the impecunious ex-members. After a considerable amount of brow-beating the First Comptroller succumbed, and the warrant for the money was drawn.

Death of Ex-Senator Iverson.

Letters received here announce the death of ex-United States Senator Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, on last Tuesday night, at his residence near Macon, Georgia. He died at the advanced age of seventy-six. His Senatorial term was about expiring when secession broke out. He warmly espoused the cause of the South, and thought the separation would be peaceable. Since he has taken no part in politics.

Another "Investigation" Probable.

A lengthy statement, purporting to give a history of the means resorted to by Patterson, of South Carolina, to secure his election to the United States Senate, has been received here. It has been laid before Senators and will probably constitute the first of a series of investigations next session. It may be said that the cost of the investigating committees of the late session was more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Self-Constituted Sores.

The President of late has been intolerably bored by delegations of all classes, colors, and conditions of men, generally self-constituted, in the interests of particular parties or sections, pressing their claims to Cabinet appointments. The respectable people of the South, from whence these delegations principally come, disclaim any part in the proceedings, and say that they are entirely willing to let the matter rest with the President, as he has frequently stated, he consults no views but his own in the choice of a Cabinet officer, and hence all the efforts of these delegations amount to nothing more than an injury to the person they advocate.

Pittsburgh's Interests Well Cared For—Louisville Canal to be Practically Free—Ohio River Improvement—The Upper Monongahela to be Bettered—Public Buildings in Pittsburgh—Failure of the General Appropriation Bill—The Necessity for Cheap Transportation.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

Pittsburgh interests were substantially taken care of at the late session of Congress. They have never before received equal attention. Appropriations amounting to near two millions were made to objects which, though national in their character, are essential to the prosperity of the city.

Provision is made for the extinguishment of all individual interest in the Louisville canal, and making it exclusively a government work. The amount required for this is about twelve hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The law provides for a small toll on tonnage, (steam, twenty-five cents, and some five cents on barges,) merely for the purpose of paying current canal expenses. It could this be found above the requirement, it will be ordered to refund. The purchase is hoped by all the river commerce is removed—a wise and much needed exemption.

The appropriation to the Ohio river improvement for a year is the same as last—two hundred thousand dollars. Previous years it was never over fifty thousand.

The sixty-six thousand dollars to finish the improvement of the upper Monongahela navigation, including the dam at Morgantown, was also appropriated.

An appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars was made for the purchase of a site for the United States public buildings in Pittsburgh.

All these much needed provisions originated in the House of Representatives, and are indisputable evidences of the vigilance and ability of the representative from your city. The failure of the General Steamboat bill in the Senate is no fault of his, as a member of the Committee on Commerce, he contributed largely to the preparation of the bill, by his labors in the House, aided materially in securing its early passage through that body during the session of 1872. Near the close of that session, it passed the Senate with amendments, each meeting non-concurrence in the House, it went to a Committee of Conference, where it was considered fair and met the immediate concurrence of the House; but in the Senate was violently opposed by Mr. Conkling, of New York, who succeeded in preventing its passage at that session, and this session also, contrary to all expectation, inasmuch as it was known that it was a decided majority in the Senate favor of the bill. But modest Senators seem to dread the partisan eloquence of the New Yorker, and rather be afraid of wasting time with propositions of a purely private character. Always in his seat, charged with arm or thunder and sword to dissect an argument in true, with an announced determination to hear reason but to kill the bill at all hazards and at any risk, other members did not care to jeopard their own favorite bills in an encounter with one capable of bringing into play such powerful arms as the matter stands, to be revived anew in the next Congress. Meanwhile the restriction upon the use of four or five tow boats is suspended until December, by the last section of the general river law passed early in the late session.

The idea of the necessity of cheap transportation by canal and taking deep root in the minds of the people in all quarters. In vain has Nature bestowed her lands and rich mines upon our country, if she are not provided for conveying their products to scenes of consumption at such rates as to allow producers reasonable compensation. Assistance present, the cost of carriage, in many sections, grows up the entire value of the commodity, so discourage enterprise and prevent production.

Testing all the methods, natural and artificial, the most perfect agents that science has developed water transportation has been proven to be the cheapest, and to be the only one that answers the required end. Hence the great attention has been given to the great natural water lines, to the routes where artificial ones are practicable, and would facilitate commerce between distant points.

Our Representative, General Negley, has taken a bold and statesmanlike course in this matter, giving eyes over the Congressional Globe and stating in his views all its various sections. By using this liberal, enlightened policy on all occasions, he has conciliated the entire respect of the House, and won the strength that has enabled him to render such important service to his constituents and to the country. A summary of his views on water lines is contained in the following extract from his report to the United States House, made February 1st, on the Ohio River Improvement:

"An avenue for the cheap transmission and distribution of the fabrics of the East, fuel, cereals and products of the West, the Ohio river stands unrivaled.

"Through a remarkable combination of physical circumstances this channel presents geographical commercial advantages as an outlet for the immense property and wealth of the whole country tributary to make its improvement a question of sweeping nationality.

"As a material part of the grand system of continental water transit from the Atlantic and Alleghany rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and Alleghany rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, through the interior of Virginia, traversing the Appalachian coal fields, and almost bounding the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, it touches on the southern line of Pennsylvania, and Ohio, uniting the rich mineral and cotton districts of the North and South, and to the harbor of Altamaha sound on the Atlantic coast.

"The navigation of the Ohio directly influences the interests of fourteen of the States, and circulates its commodities of every State in the Union. Being the Government of the United States. It is a national highway, governed by national authority, promotes very many national interests by facilitating intercourse, and consequently increases operations of war, enhances the resources of the nation, develops the productive agencies of every branch of trade, and exchanges the products of labor of those of the arts and sciences.

"It therefore the duty of the Congress to consider and pass requisite to add to the efficiency and interest of this channel."

The inauguration ceremonials were much marred by cold, by high winds and clouds of dust. Indeed, the military display was imposing. Among the various corps that made up the procession the Duquesne Grays were conspicuous. The Grays sported a grand array, with banners aloft, bearing arms as they marched onward with the head, to the swell and cadence of numerous martial bands. Though the throng was the inclement weather reduced it by at least

L.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

Last night a protracted meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening, at which the question of the chairmanship of committees, consideration of terms of various Senators, were to be filled as follows: Morrill, of Maine, to be Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Cole; Buckingham, Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Harlan; Boreman, Committee on Territories, in place of Nye; Sprague of Public Lands Committee; Lewis, Committee on District of Columbia; Pomeroy, Committee on Education and Labor; Brownlow, Committee on Revolutionary Claims; Howe leaves the chairmanship of the Claims Committee and becomes Chairman of the Committee on Library; Scott succeeds Howe as Chairman of the Claims Committee; the Committees on Investigations, Retrench ment, Pacific Railroad, Disabilities and Alleged Outrages in Southern States are discontinued. No changes were made in the chairmanships of the other committees. After some discussion, the caucus laid on the table a motion to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms, only two Senators voting for it. Considerable debate was devoted to determining the order of business for the present extra session. It was finally agreed to take up and dispose of the report of the select committees on the charges affecting Senators Caldwell and Clayton, and the report of Morrill's (Matter) Select Committee on the evidence received from the House affecting certain Senators in regard to the alleged Credit Mobilier transaction. It will be recollected that just previous to adjournment there was an understanding that the Senate would not at this extra session take up the case of ex-Senator Patterson, his friends desiring deliberation on the subject. Senator Anthony informed the caucus that he wished to resign his position as President of the Senate *pro tempore*. Senator Carpenter will be elected President *pro tempore* on Monday, when the caucus arrangement of committees as above indicated will be ratified in open Senate.

COLLECTORS APPOINTED.

The following are among some of the appointments of Collectors of Internal Revenue made in anticipation of the act of December 24th, 1872, abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor: Mark Flanigin, First Michigan District; Harvey B. Lawson, Third Michigan; Crowley P. Dake, Fifth Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth Illinois; John Connell, Fourth Iowa; Wm. W. Nixon, Sixth Iowa; Edward Scull, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; John R. Fowen, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; E. Baine, Ninth Kentucky.

JOURNALISTIC.

John P. Foley, a well-known and accomplished journalist, has become managing editor of the Washington *Republican*, in place of Mr. Shepherd, resigned.

THE RUSH AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There were hundreds of persons at the Executive Mansion to-day, seeking interviews with the President. Many ladies were in the throng. Senators, members and ex-members of the House, as usual, had precedence. Not a few office seekers presented their papers.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

There is an erroneous impression regarding the action of the first Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the pay of members of Congress. The fact is that he deferred his decision until he had considered the entire appropriation. This has now been done, and the Comptroller states that the payment in question will be made. There is no lawful objection.

SPECIAL POSTOFFICE AGENTS.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed James E. Stewart, of Iowa, and John B. Minor, of Tennessee, Special Agents of the Postoffice Department; salaries $1,500 annually and three dollars per mile expenses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1873.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

It is supposed the debate on the Caldwell case will continue two or three days, as four or five Senators are prepared to make speeches. The decision will be under the management of Senator Morton.

SAGERNESS FOR OFFICE.

Applications for office are very numerous. Saturday's mails brought more than one hundred letters to Secretary Fish. It is known from official sources that there will be comparatively few changes, and these for satisfactory reasons to the appointing power.

THE DOUBLE RATE POSTAGE.

It is held by the Postoffice Department that the recent decision of the Attorney-General, that double postage should not be collected at offices of delivery on unpaid portions of letters partly prepaid by at least one cent, does not apply to matter in the mails of the third class, namely, pamphlets, occasional publications, magazines unsealed, circulars, books, manuscripts, &c.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Gen. McMillan and ex-Governor Pinchback, Senators elect of their respective parties, are still in Washington awaiting events, but the Senate is not inclined to take any action whatever on Louisiana matters during the present Executive session.

FIRES.

Station House and Telegraph Office at Warsaw, Ind., Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 9, 1873.

The station house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, including the telegraph office, at Warsaw, Ind., caught fire from a defective flue yesterday, and, together with the telegraph office, was entirely destroyed. The contents were mostly saved.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $50,000.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—A fire involving the loss of about $50,000 took place in this city this afternoon. It originated in Thomas Gilpin & Co.'s planing mill, on the North Canal west of Elm street. It is supposed to have started in the shaving shop, and a high wind was blowing at the time. The building was surrounded by frame buildings, sheds and lumber yard. The loss to Thomas Gilpin & Co. on building, machinery and stock is $36,000; insurance $15,000, nearly all on Cincinnati companies. Half a dozen small frame and brick houses used as dwellings, cigar stores and carpenter shops in the immediate vicinity of the planing mill were destroyed. Several families lost all their furniture and other effects. Aggregate loss about $14,000; insurance as is estimated will aggregate about $5,000. The whole fire department were out. It was a hard fire to fight. Neighboring houses were often on fire for squares around the fire, and the people were on the roofs guarding their houses.

Fire at Nashville—One Fireman Killed and Three Others Injured.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Webster's feed store, on Locust street, was burned at seven o'clock to-night. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

Fire at Clyde, Ohio—Loss $50,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 9.—A fire this morning at Clyde, Ohio, partially destroyed a three-story brick block on Main street. The following goods, parts sustained loss by fire and water: A. Hirschberger, boots and shoes; Taylor & Richards, dry goods; E. E. Mann, hardware; S. W. Reed, drugs; Jos. Grayback & Co., goods; Hart boots and shoes (two stores); W. H. Bacon, dry goods; W. C. Perry, furniture; the *Clyde Times* printing office, Odd Fellows Hall, Terry's Hall, Masonic Hall and a number of offices. Engines were sent from Fremont and Norwalk and rendered valuable assistance. The fire originated in the hardware store on Main street. Total loss about $50,000; insurance $25,000 to $40,000; individual losses not yet ascertained. The following insurance companies are interested so far as known: Sun, Cleveland, $6,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000; Ætna, Hartford, $4,500.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At an election held in Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday by the Republican voters of that city to indicate their choice for postmaster, Nicholas Filbeck received a majority of 577 over all other candidates.

At Ovid, Mich., Saturday a fire destroyed the stores of Geo. C. Bebee, drugs; W. C. Bennett & Chas. Fainer, general merchandize; Dawes & Allen, boots and shoes. Loss $2,500; insurance $1,200.

A dispatch from Criesfield, Md., says a freight train, Saturday night, ran over and killed a man, supposed to be the murderer of a girl named Emily Spockley, murdered on Friday, near Salisbury. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the man ran out and threw himself on the track.

It is reported from Washington that President Grant, in the latter part of March, will visit his farm near St. Louis.

It is stated that Bancroft, our Minister to Prussia, has resigned.

The strange thing about it, however, was when, on Friday, Mr. Dill offered a resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the *Legislative Journal* containing this speech and that of the eighteen Republican Senators opened his mouth to say no. Mr. Delamater did, indeed, cavil at the propriety of it; the debate was not over, he thought, and he argued that both sides ought to go out together, but this was conceding that the speeches ought to be published, and Mr. Dill very adroitly replied that this being conceded, the other speeches ought to be printed when they were delivered. And then the resolution went through, not one of the Republican Senators voting against it.

No one cares, of course, about the speech itself. It can do neither good nor harm. But no legislative body in this country ever before ordered a speech to be printed. In future years a member would be expelled who would ask the House to order extra copies of his speech to be printed. In that body a member who goes down into his own pocket for the needed funds for that purpose, or, if any ways impecunious, passes around the hat, and, like any other beggar, depends on the charity of befriends. Such a thing as asking to have a speech printed by the thousand at the expense of the State was never before heard of in the trust, will never be again. The eighteen Republican Senators were either asleep, or torpid, or taken so thoroughly by surprise, that they did not know what to do, or they never would have permitted the resolution to pass. It is due to them to say, however, that now they realize their mistake, and that if they were to do over again, they would throttle this or any other similar proposition. It is due further, to them to say that so far this session politics have been ignored, and the old question has been introduced or discussed; and there has consequently been no need for political watchfulness. The Dill speech was an attempt to manufacture a little political capital out of McClure's speech was sprung suddenly on the Senate, and it did not, at once comprehend its political bearing, and it was allowed to slip through before its purpose was detected.

The question of the next State ticket is beginning to excite some interest. A strong effort will be made to nominate Judge Gordon, of Jefferson county, for Supreme Judge. He is a good lawyer, has been honored with offices, and comes from a section of the State that has had but little share in such honors, hitherto. His opponent will probably be Judge Butler, of Chester. If the West, however, as a unit, as it ought to be, in favor of Judge Gordon, he can be and will be nominated. No bill has yet been perfected or brought forward fixing the term of State Treasurer, but that officer will undoubtedly have to be chosen at the next October election. The State Convention cannot be called until this question is settled, but it will probably be called to meet sometime in June.

SPECIAL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Consideration of Reports of Committees on Executive Department, Cities and City Charters and Education.

In the Constitutional Convention, Friday, after the presentation of memorials, &c., Mr. De France offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Convention adjourn on the 25th to April 15th.

The Convention then proceeded to the second reading of the article on the Executive Department as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

After the adoption of the first section as published last week, the further consideration of the article was postponed for one week.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, Mr. Darlington in the chair, but without considering any section, arose, and was given leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, Mr. Curtin in the chair.

The first section authorizes the Legislature to provide for a thorough and efficient system of education throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Minor moved to amend, adding "uniform" to "thorough and efficient."

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Wherry moved to strike out the words "above the age of six years." Not agreed to.

Mr. Howard moved to amend by adding a proviso that the Legislature shall select the text books for all the Common Schools throughout the Commonwealth, which shall be used by all pupils attending the same, striking out ten and inserting five years.

The amendments, after discussion, were withdrawn with the intention of having them offered again.

The following sections, with verbal amendments, were then agreed to:

The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated.

The Legislature shall appropriate at least one million dollars for each year, which shall be distributed among the several school districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only.

No money raised in any way whatever for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall ever be appropriated to, or used by any religious sect for the maintenance or support of schools under its control.

The fourth section provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Corson offered an amendment, adding to the section a provision that the Superintendent shall select the text books, but that they shall not be changed more than once in ten years.

Mr. Newlin then offered an amendment providing that the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent shall constitute a board to select the books, &c.

Before the question was reached the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

By Mr. Bardsley (Philadelphia), that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to frame a section authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of each county, on the application of parties in interest, to appoint a jury to assess damages for the taking of property by the city for the purpose of squaring irregular tracts of adjoining land fronting on any streets laid down on the plan of any city or borough, provided the whole sum of such damages shall be assessed on the property thus benefited.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, section four being under consideration. A discussion ensued on the amendment that the Superintendent shall be requested to prescribe the school books to be used, and that none of the books shall not be made oftener than once in ten years. Pending amendment to the above that the Superintendent and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute a board to prescribe the school books to be used in the common schools of the Commonwealth.

The amendments were voted down by decided majorities. The section was then adopted without amendment.

Section 5, neither the Legislature, nor any county, city, borough, school district, or other public corporation shall ever make any appropriation, grant, or donation of land, money or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, college, seminary, academy or school, or any literary, scientific or charitable institution or society, controlled or managed, in whole or in part, by any church or sectarian denomination. Agreed to.

Section 6, the arts and sciences may be encouraged and promoted in colleges and other institutions of learning under the exclusive control of the State, was taken up and debated.

The section was not agreed to.

Section 7, the Legislature may establish industrial schools and require the attendance of vagrant, neglected and abandoned children, was not agreed to.

Section 8, they may, by law, require that every child of sufficient mental and bodily ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means, was not agreed to.

Ex Governor Curtain then reported the sections of the report, and the amendments were read and ordered to be entered on the journal.

The Convention adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock.

John Honihan, the man shot in Chicago Friday night by officer Cudmore while attempting to escape from his custody, died yesterday from the effects of the wound which was last night pronounced not dangerous. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

HARRISBURG.

An Unprofitable Session on Friday—The Williamsport Boom Fight—Mr. Dill's Cool proposition to Print 10,000 Extra Copies of McClure's Speech—Republican Senators Caught Napping—The Next State Ticket—Judge Gordon for Supreme Judge—State Treasurer to be Chosen in October—State Convention to Meet in June.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1873.

Both houses met as usual on Friday, and as usual did nothing. The Senate passed one bill and the House none. There was, however, fierce wrangle in the Senate over a supplementary Boom bill. Some twenty or more years since there was a company organized to construct a boom at Williamsport, with power to charge fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure, on all timber and lumber passing through it. Subsequently, on the plea of building a dam to protect the boom, they got authority to charge up to $1 35 per thousand feet, the difference between that sum and fifty cents being to remunerate the company for building the dam. The capital of the company is $70,000, and its annual revenue $300,000. Allowing $150,000 of this for expenses, the company is still able to divide two hundred per cent. annually. It is plain that the cost of the dam has long since been refunded, yet the company hangs on to the tolls imposed to build it. To remedy this, Mr. Wallace introduced a bill authorizing a judicial inquiry into the fact whether the increased tolls had not paid for the dam, and if they had, then the increased tolls to be abated, and the company remitted to the original tolls—fifty cents per thousand feet.

When this bill came up, Mr. McClure, on behalf of the company, offered an amendment striking out all of Mr. Wallace's bill and inserting a new bill authorizing the company to charge $1 per thousand feet, and it was on this amendment the fierce fight took place. Mr. Wallace made a very bitter speech, denouncing Herdic, the legislative lobbyist for the company, in very strong terms, and the means used to secure its passage. McClure followed in one of his peculiar speeches, and the fight waxed warm and occupied all the morning. The bill passed to third reading by a vote of 17 to 12, and will pass next week. Its fate in the House, however, is uncertain.

McClure had up his bill to regulate elections in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, and made his old speech on it—palpably false and illogical. The bill went through second reading, and comes up again on next Thursday night. The speech of McClure evidently took attention, as it is the only set speech yet delivered here this session; and yet it sounded strangely familiar. As Thad Stevens used to say about a speech of some Democrat across who would deliver it on all occasions, "I always *did* like that speech." Harry White will reply to it next Thursday.

The strange thing about it, however, was when, on Friday, Mr. Dill offered a resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the *Legislative Journal* containing this speech and that of the eighteen Republican Senators opened his mouth to say no. Mr. Delamater did, indeed, cavil at the propriety of it; the debate was not over, he thought, and he argued that both sides ought to go out together, but this was conceding that the speeches ought to be published, and Mr. Dill very adroitly replied that this being conceded, the other speeches ought to be printed when they were delivered. And then the resolution went through, not one of the Republican Senators voting against it.

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SPECIAL.

CRIMES.

Suicide of an Ohio Stock Dealer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., March 9, 1873.

A. B. Seaton, aged fifty-five years, an old stock dealer, living in Olivesburg, six miles west of this place, took a revolver and went out in his wood house this morning about seven o'clock and shot himself through the heart. The cause of the rash act was trouble with members of the family in regard to buying some property.

A Man Murdered and the Body Thrown Into the River.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December David D. Goree, of Auburn, Ark., a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Terrence, Miss., opposite the mouth of White river, with two rough looking men who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth. Yesterday a letter was received here from Coroner W. Dozier, of Iberville, La., stating that a body had been found in the river there with a pistol ball in the skull and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced that the remains were those of Goree. His money and chronicle were missing, from which it is believed Goree was murdered and thrown into the river. Neither men have been seen since they left Terrence in company with Goree.

A Young Girl Attempts Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—Ella Haines, a respectable young lady aged seventeen years, to-day attempted to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum, because her parents thought her too young to marry. When found the girl was insensible, but vigorous treatment restored her to consciousness, and she will recover.

The Banner Baking Powder

Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of simple goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for scouring knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes,
Only 10 cents a cake.

Spring Announcement.

In another column this morning appears the announcement of the fact that the well-known wholesale dry goods firm of Haines & Sheibler, No. 94 Wood street, are receiving their usual attractive stock of dry goods and notions for the spring trade. The mere notice of this fact is sufficient, as the house is one that every knows in the trade, and any words of ours in commendation of the firm, or in praise of the goods, would be altogether superfluous. We only ask buyers to consult their interests by acquainting themselves with the nature of the inducements offered by Haines & Sheibler in spring goods.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Of Interest to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company have bought out the business known as the A. B. Howe, and have closed the A. B. Howe offices in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston and numerous other places. People who have bought A. B. Howe machines in the above named places will be compelled to get their machines repaired at the Elias Howe Machine offices, which are reliable.

The Howe Machine Company are buying out other non-paying branches so as to be able to increase among machine men; for it is generally understood by them that it means an end to the manufacturing of machines, as of course their agency is at an end. Some of the large companies are taking over the management of the Howe Machine Company. This machine is about thirty years old, and will probably be sold when very few of the machines that now will be used. Office No. 4 SIXTH street. See the Big Sewing Agent.

No Consignee Brings.

C. H. Lincoln, Agent.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Flour, Groceries, Molasses, Syrups, Fish, Cheese, Pickles, Canned Goods, Babbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.

Every Dealer should keep on

ROAST COFFEE.

Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money.

AND THE

Great White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LARGE Double Office Desk. Address, with description, P. O. Lock Box 427, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—DESKS — TO PURCHASE Desks and other Furnishment of an Office. Must be in good order or nearly new. Address "Desks," Chronicle office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING in a central location. Must be two stories high, modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN AN Office by a Young Man who can write a good hand and understands Bookkeeping. Address D., Lock Box 5049, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ROOMS — BY A YOUNG Married Couple, 2 or 3 Rooms suitable for housekeeping, within a square or two of the Postoffice. Address J. C. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man, a position in a Wholesale House, Tobacco, Liquor or Commission House. Can travel or keep the road if satisfactory. References that will suit. Address R. K. J., Commercial office.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Farmhand, Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Ninth street, first door from Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES Moore, who was last heard from in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is now about thirty years of age. He or any one knowing of his friends will please address his sister, ELLEN KILDUFF, Cumberland, Md.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK & SON, 59 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE —The United Savings Bank being about to remove to the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, will let their present Offices.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE Warehouse, corner Water street and Cherry alley on rear of Wood street, recently occupied by D. W. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—FIVE MINUTES WALK from Pittsburgh Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, House of 9 Rooms and Stable, with Garden and Grove of 600 Forest Trees. Apply to R. H. PALMER, No. 151 Wood street.

FOR RENT — THREE NEWLY FINISHED three-story Brick dwellings, with Stove-room and Offices on Dwellings above Store, on Diamond street, between Smith's and Grant. Inquire of FRAZIER BRO'S., 158 Diamond street. tf

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Bathroom and Closets, &c., No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny. Good front and rear yard, near street cars, and 3 minutes' walk from Ohio avenue. Inquire of SAML. RIDDLE, 32 Wood st. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office to Fifth avenue, we offer for rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn avenue, eighty feet deep, has a large vault, is safe for a bank. Can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner Tenth street.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City, containing 10 acres of ground, 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 2 and 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Berries, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises, WM. B. PUSEY.

FOR RENT — STORES — TWO NEW Stores, 24 feet wide, corner Ogden and Wayne Depot; will be ready for occupancy April 1st. Offices in above buildings, rooms, second, third and fourth floors. Also, Offices in third and fourth floors, front and rear, over Store No. 1 Ogden Block, Penn avenue, near Wood street. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PARK SAVINGS BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday, March 17, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

A. N. BURGHFIELD, Cashier.

March 7, 1873. MS

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT GLASS COMPANY, will be held at the Office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1873, be ween the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

S. MCCORMICK & CO., President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWO BUSINESS MEN HAVE CHANCE for INVESTMENT in a Manufacturing Establishment of thirty-five years standing for sale. Amount required about $40,000. Forty Thousand Dollars. If in two years 25 per cent. of this amount yearly profits is now mine partners, one of whom, a Practical Man, desires to retain his interest if agreeable. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OR RENT WAREHOUSE, No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEO. W. PALMER, at 113 Water street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power, complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 69 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12X24 INCH Engine complete, one 8x20 inch and one 8x12 inch second-hand Engines for sale. M. B. GOLDMAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND Hose—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—One stationary and Portable Engines, with Stafford and Twining Boilers

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1873.

THE late Congress having decided not to increase the volume of currency, very few applications for the organization of National banks are received by the Comptroller of the Currency. While the proposition to increase was pending, three applications came in large numbers, showing the demand and capital in the country ready to invest in National bank institutions to be very large.

THE project for a new geological survey of the State has been favorably considered by the Legislative Committee having the subject under advisement, and a bill providing for a thorough scientific and practical exploration will probably be reported within a few days. The plan proposed is said to be mainly that recommended by Professor LESLEY, which has already been referred to in these columns.

ELSEWHERE we publish ex-Vice President COLFAX's speech on his connection with the Credit Mobilier, delivered on Saturday to his friends and neighbors at South Bend. We bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers, and direct their particular attention to the remarkable letter of the Cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, concerning the payment and the payee of the remarkable twelve-hundred dollar "S. C." check.

THE responsibility of insurance companies for the acts and promises of their agents so long as policy holders comply with the regulations, has again been judicially affirmed, this time in Connecticut. In this case a policy issued on property which the company does not insure, was held to be binding. These repeated rulings are likely to lead companies, in self-defense, to adopt a rule that all policies must be first approved at the home office.

THE WEATHER for the past two or three days has given us a genuine foretaste of spring; and justifies the pleasant hope that "the backbone of the winter" is at length really broken. The intensely low temperatures through which we have passed during the protracted cold season now drawing to a close, have few parallels in the letter climatic history of the country. With the advent of mild weather will come the reopening of navigation, and the infusion of active energy into outdoor industries all over the land.

LITTLE importance is to be attached to the rumor, reported by cable, concerning the alleged separation of the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess Louise of England, and the retirement of the latter to a religious retreat. The Princess has, for a number of years, been actively associated with the "Episcopal Sisterhood" of the Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Clewer, in Buckinghamshire. At that place there is a "retreat" for women through every fasting season of the Church, and it is not improbable that she has gone there to spend Lent.

THERE seems to be some slight prospect that the members of the Forty-second Congress will not get the extra five thousand dollars apiece, which they voted themselves, after all. The Comptroller of the Treasury is said to have decided that the salary amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill has been so loosely worded that it actually does not appropriate any money out of which to pay the extra allowance to members of that Congress. If this turns out to be true, the United States Treasury will be saved some $1,000,000. It is sincerely to be hoped this may be the case.

IT is stated that the New York agents of some of the Liverpool steamship lines have received intimations from England that, owing to the scarcity and great advance in the price of coal, it would be wise to reduce the number of vessels for a short time, at least until the emigration business becomes more active. The leading companies are said to be losing much money, and cannot possibly run their vessels at losses involved in the present exorbitant prices of fuel, resulting from the strike of the colliers. It is altogether probable, therefore, that a number of vessels will be temporarily withdrawn from service, or that rates will be considerably advanced.

ONE of the most prolific sources of railroad accidents in winter is the breaking of rails. Wherever the keen frosts penetrate the iron rails are apt to give way. The severe weather of the past winter appears to have determined beyond question, the superiority of steel. The railroads of the country combined do not report the failure of a dozen steel rails. They seem to have stood the severest tests without giving way. In the few cases reported, the cause of breakage was either a flaw in the metal or unnatural usage. Compromises, however, have been proved to be failures. It was thought the heavy expense of steel might be somewhat lessened by welding a steel top, or face, upon an iron body. The advocates of this process claimed that continuous traffic would only tighten this welded cap. Experience has taught exactly the reverse. Anything in the shape of a cap or patch has invariably worked loose. The imperative requirement is —clear steel of the best quality. This necessity every first-class railroad is beginning to recognize. It is gratifying to know that a question so largely affecting the public safety and welfare is receiving the earnest attention of nearly every railroad company of importance in the United States.

A HIGHLY important question regarding best cast steel is under consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury. For some time past the importers of best cast steel have had great difficulty in procuring a determination of the exact rates and amounts of duty they should pay on their importations, owing to the difference of views about a proper method of fixing the foreign market value. Two appraisers, one in New York and one in Boston, appraised respectively some importations, but when their reports came in it was found that the Boston appraiser adopted as a standard a much lower rate than the New York appraiser. A new appraisement was thereupon ordered by four general appraisers, one in each of the four cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who met jointly at New York. Their reports have just reached the Department, and the unsatisfactory announcement is made that they differ in recommendations. The Secretary of the Treasury has now to decide the matter according to his view, after deliberate examination of the evidence at hand. As the case affects the vital interests of an immense trade, the Secretary intends to move with caution and will not decide for several days at least. Telegrams and letters are being constantly received in large numbers from parties interested. Under the act of 1864 the duty on bar steel, when valued at 7 cents per pound or less, is 2½ cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound the duty is 3 cents per pound; when valued above 11 cents per pound the duty is 3½ cents per pound and 10 per cent *ad valorem*. When the entered value in the invoice is 10 per cent. less than the appraised value, a fine or penalty of 20 per cent. irrespective of fraud in the matter, is levied and collected. The question bears some relation to the old Sheffield steel controversy, and the points of fact, law and argument that governed that case must to some extent govern this.

CALIFORNIA may be justly said to be only beginning to exhibit its resources as a producer of wealth, while its fame as the land of the precious metals is being gradually obscured by those qualities which are destined to make the State the permanent seat of the most various branches of industry. According to recent reports from San Francisco, California wheat is already an important article of commerce; even in Europe California wines begin to attract the attention of all dealers in the article; California wool in foreign countries competes advantageously with the wools of Australia and other parts of the world, and yet these articles form only a small part of the wealth which the State is in a position to produce. A new and important source of riches is likely to be the cultivation of cotton in the great San Joaquin valley. The attempts thus far made have yielded splendid results, and both soil and climate seem especially adapted to favor the production of cotton. The paper from which we quote, the California *Zeitung*, asserts that California is the only country which has yielded a full crop, recognized by experts as belonging to the best class of New Orleans middling. And the San Joaquin valley is not the only tract in the State which is known to be suited for cotton growing. While the average cotton crop in the Atlantic States produces two hundred and forty-nine pounds to the acre, the California soil yields from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds per acre. It appears also that the California Cotton Company are resolved to make a fair trial of the capabilities of the land in this new branch of culture, they having purchased twenty thousand pounds of seed wherewith to plant the San Joaquin valley. All this is interesting to people interested in the development of the country, but Californians are so much in the habit of magnifying the possibilities of their State that everybody on the eastern side of the mountains feels the propriety of taking their statements with several grains of allowance for the possible influence of imagination and hope in coloring their representations. Not a wish to deceive, but a country hopefulness causes them very frequently to count their chickens not only before they are hatched, but before the needful eggs have been laid.

INDORSEMENT OF THE BALLOTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention has been called to several articles in your paper in relation to Mr. Howard's course in the Convention upon the subject of indorsing the ballot. I desire to say that your strictures are unjust as well as unwise.

There were quite a number of Republicans voted for the indorsement; amongst them I had the honor so to vote. There was no party in it, and thank God that there has been no party line thus far, and I trust and hope never will be. The course you pursue will do more to drive us on that breaker than any other.

Now, sir, if you desire purity in our elections, you must give us credit for doing what we can in that direction. No party lash shall drive me to vote against what I think is right, especially when in the direction to secure purity. I detest corruption, and detest it doubly when it can be traced to the Republican party, because it disgraces that of which I am a part.

Mr. Howard is as ardent and consistent an adherent of our party as any one in it. He is always governed by what *he* thinks to be for the public good. When articles like yours appear, they serve to weaken what you would strengthen, and are great conducive to bring about results that all must deplore.

Indorsing the ballot does not weaken the secrecy of it. Mr. Howard insisted that the board of election should be sworn not to divulge (unless upon judicial examination) how an elector votes. The space of a letter will not allow me to defend our action upon this subject. *I know it is right; I believe there can be nothing* substituted that will secure purity in our elections. This will not secure against *all* abuses, but it will do something towards it.

I hope you will review this subject and give Mr. Howard and others credit for doing their duty; and for God's sake, do not invoke party interference in this Convention. We are striving to do a work for the State that will secure rights to all for years to come. Yours, truly, WM. LILLY.

HALL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
PHILADELPHIA March 5, 1873.

Let Mr. HOWARD speak for himself. He does not need Mr. LILLY's help. And let Mr. LILLY speak for himself. No one has cracked the party lash over either of them. We have said, and we will stand by it, that when such men as Mr. LILLY and Mr. HOWARD find themselves voting with the main body of their political opponents and against the main body of their political friends, they may be morally sure they are wrong. There is no cracking of the party lash in *that*; it is the mere statement of a self-evident fact; and Mr. LILLY need not assume any virtuous airs or claim to be independent above his fellows.

As to the indorsed ballot, if Mr. HOWARD and Mr. LILLY think they can secure secrecy for an indorsed ballot by swearing the election officers to secrecy, they are altogether more verdant than we have ever taken either to be. The experience of the past has been realized in vain if it has not taught the folly of leaning on such a broken reed as this. No oath can be made strong enough for that. But even if it could, it could be evaded. If a man has a manufactory in a ward, employing three hundred men, and he wants to know whether any of them are voting against his interest, he has only to get himself into the election board or some one in his interest; and the knowledge thus attained could be used without violation of the oath. No one, however, who is familiar with the working of such things, believes for a moment that any oath can be devised sufficiently strong to prevent disclosures as to how voters have voted.

We have discussed this matter, hitherto, on its merits, and have seen nothing yet advanced that tends to change our opinions. The more the question is discussed, the stronger our objections grow to the measure. We shall get into no personal controversy with Mr. LILLY, or Mr. Any-one-else. Our controversy is with the measure, itself, and not with any one advocating it; and we feel certain we have the public mind most decidedly with us.

THE GAME OF LAW.

One of the several important subjects concerning which the public mind in this country is much exercised at present, with a decided tendency towards the revolution of popular sentiment, is the trial of criminals or the administration of criminal law. Great centers of population, such as New York and Chicago, are the chief scenes of the agitation or discussion to which we allude, but other places are equally interested practically in the subject, and the entire country will enjoy the benefits of the results finally arrived at. Already more than one reference has been made in the COMMERCIAL to the attempts which have for several years been making in England to effect the introduction there of some features of the French method of conducting criminal trials. While, according to British law and custom, the accused person is presumed to be innocent until he has been proved guilty, the French magistrate regards mere accusation as raising the presumption of guilt, which the person to whom it is attached is expected to remove by evidence and argument. Eminent Englishmen who have carefully examined the two systems appear to be pretty well agreed that the French method is much the more effective of the two in securing conviction of culprits, and it is believed to be as favorable as the other, if not more favorable, to the establishment of innocence. True, some of its rules, when first heard of, shock the British and American mind as being incompatible with the great principles of English justice, and it is quite possible that those rules, if applied by an inexperienced magistrate, might give rise to fearful abuses. But the French magistrate, killed in their use, for the most part avoids all such objections, and in fact proves them advantageous to the unjustly accused as well as to the public.

One thing is certain, that the great result of the English method, applied with the caution and respect for precedent characteristic of the country, has been to establish a perilous degree of impunity for crime, while in some parts of the United States, under the influence of an elective judiciary and the democratic principle, the effect has been to exalt the dangerous class into a highly privileged order, and almost to place a premium on contempt of the laws.

Certain trials for murder, in Chicago, have lately much impressed the editor of the *Staats-zeitung* of that city with the difference between American and old world ideas in reference to the administration of criminal justice. His remarks may not be less essentially true and worthy of attention because they are satirical in tone and somewhat exaggerate the abuse to which they relate. The writer professes that heretofore he had been accustomed to believe, in accordance with early teaching, that the object of a criminal trial was to administer justice—that is, to punish the guilty and clear the innocent. This, however, he finds to be a quite antiquated notion and unworthy of consideration among an enlightened people. In this country, at least in Chicago, the object of a criminal trial is something quite different; it is to determine which of two lawyers, the State's attorney or the man employed to defend the accused, possesses the larger measure of cunning, and the greater mastery in the "nice, sharp quillets of the law." With the lapse of time the process of law, the writer says, has become a game more intricate and complicated than whist; the two lawyers play it with each other, and the stake is the panel or prisoner at the bar. If the lawyer employed in the defense wins the game, whether through his own dexterity or because the State's attorney, ignorant or negligent, plays a certain card too soon or too late, the panel is delivered; while in the reverse issue he is lost. His guilt or innocence has little or nothing to do with the affair. Should the most atrocious murderer be acquitted, the acquital does not mean that common report is at fault, and that he is not what he has been supposed to be; the fact means merely that the State's attorney has played his cards less skilfully than the lawyer engaged in the defense. "Perhaps," adds the writer, "we should affirm the converse also and say that when an accused person is condemned, nothing more is shown than the unskillfulness of his defender, but this case so rarely occurs as to be hardly worthy of mention!"

As to the justice or applicability of the foregoing criticisms in the cases to which they immediately refer, of course we have no opinion. They seem to have been provoked by the success with which mistakes or defects of form in some of the proceedings were appealed to as necessarily vitiating the entire process and thus allowing notorious criminals to escape the penalty of their offense. In fact, the abuse is so common that in some parts of the country even the conviction of a criminal hardly raises even a feeble presumption in the public mind that the sentence of the law will be carried out. At the end of nearly every trial the announcement is made that a long list of exceptions or objections to the proceedings has been presented, and people take it for granted that on the ground of one or another of these errors alleged a new trial will be granted, or at least execution of sentence postponed. In the regions referred to criminal trials are mere farces, which outrage the public sense of justice.

THE leading tradesmen of New York, in view of the impending labor strike, are beginning to take measures for their own protection. The Master Carpenters' Association, at a meeting held on Friday last, resolved that on and after to-day they will adopt ten hours as a day's labor, and that they will hire and pay all workmen by the hour. Whether the journeymen carpenters will assent to this proposition is yet an open question. It is to be hoped, however, that the lesson afforded by the failure of the strike among the iron workers in Wales may not be lost upon the working classes on this side of the water. Moreover, the reduction of working hours in England appears to have reacted upon workingmen in the form of higher prices of living which to a great degree are directly attributable to the shorter hours of labor. That similar consequences would follow in this country is the natural deduction.

THERE was when a newspaper notice on any given subject or enterprise was read by the public in good faith, expecting thereby to be helped in making up its opinion. But, of late, the system of extravagant puffs and praises which has come into vogue, has tended to render such notices well nigh worthless. The COMMERCIAL, however, does not keep a verbal spice-box filled with delightful adjectives to be sprinkled indiscriminately over every subject or project to which its attention may be directed. Above all things else, we desire our readers to have the comfortable consciousness that they are not being duped, hence, when we state that, of the great number of competing lines of passenger steamers plying between New York and Europe, the "National Line"—weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, and fortnightly to London direct—will suffer nothing by comparison with any other line in respect to speed, safety and all the various appliances for securing efficiency and comfort, we do so with a full sense of the meaning of language, and with a sincere desire to help intending ocean travelers to a true conception of existing facts. The fleet of this line is composed of twelve powerful, first-class steamers—the largest engaged in the trade; their arrangements for the passenger department are of the most excellent character; they are fitted with all the latest improvements; they are under the command of experienced, careful and competent officers, and they have that deserved prestige which comes from making rapid and fortunate voyages. These are not mere unmeaning, eulogistic epithets; they are intended as a sober statement of facts which everybody may have faith in.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It seems that there are beings able to read who are mean enough to cut and mutilate valuable books in a great library for the purpose of stealing a choice illustration or to save the trouble of copying a few lines. The Astor Library of New York has suffered severely of late from vandalism of this kind.

As a preventive of evil consequences from burns by phosphorus, it has been suggested to place the part affected as soon as possible in a concentrated solution of carbonate of soda. perfectly harmless phosphate of soda being thereby formed.

The Silk Association of America is a comparatively new organization which has a large number of members, and promises to be of great service to the industry which it represents. Its headquarters are in New York.

In England they now call the science of instructing the deaf and dumb Cophology. It appears that the Greek word *Kophos*, which occurs six times in the New Testament in our version is translated in three passages as "deaf," and in three others as "dumb," in accordance with the sense of the context.

A Massachusetts maiden studying medicine out West, lately wrote home for $20, and explained that she wanted the money "to buy a man to cut up." The sanguinary sex is rather too fond of cutting up men.

The prospect of Wilmington, Del., becoming a great manufacturing city, seems very favorable, to judge from the annual report of its Board of Trade, which shows that it is doing a large business in iron and leather manufactures, as well as in the making of cars and ship-building.

A new daily journal, to be called *The Vienna Times*, is to be published in the English language at Vienna. It will devote especial attention to the interests of Englishmen and Americans who desire to be present at the Exhibition in that city.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, reports that a great change has taken place in that State in recent years, and that now there is a general enforcement of the laws and obedience thereto.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpariel* calls attention to the disregard of the law against wanton slaughter of buffaloes on the Plains, and says that upward of 100,000 buffalo hides have been shipped from that city alone this winter.

Gen. Wilder of the Roane Iron Company, of Tennessee, reports that red fossiliferous ore costs there $1 to $2 per ton, lime 85 cents per ton, and coal only $1 50. It takes 2 85-100 tons of the coal to make one ton of iron. The ore found at the surface yields 42 per cent. of iron; that underground 62 to 66 per cent.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has subscribed one hundred dollars toward the Greeley monument fund. Vice President Wilson gives fifty dollars.

Quite a number of Northern members of Congress signify their purpose of visiting the Southern States during the Spring.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* mentions a rumor that Senator Cameron desires to be relieved of the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that in that event Mr. Conkling may be named them. If Mr. Morton desires to remain at the head of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Richard Bowen, one of the Old Defenders of Baltimore, died in that city last week at the advanced age of eighty-five. In anticipation of the breaking out of the war, Mr. Bowen, in conjunction with Capt. Woodward, organized a company of volunteer militia, armed and equipped at their own expense; but the routine of military discipline not suiting the taste of Mr. Bowen, he obtained permission to serve as a scout, and was the means of obtaining much valuable information in regard to the movements of the enemy.

At the request of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Professor Tyndal has consented to superintend the device and construction of an electrical instrument to be used at the signal stations of the army, for making regular, simultaneous observations of the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is said that from the immense rapidity with which electric changes manifest themselves, a system of electric observations of approaching storms, far in advance of any heretofore known, may be established.

It appears that the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., will have to remain half made up because the subscriptions have ceased long before sufficient money has been raised to finish it. We have a way in this country of starting off with great enthusiasm to build monuments to our dead heroes, and then cooling off and leaving them half done.

George W. Curtis is lying very ill at his house, on Staten Island. The labors of Mr. Curtis, at Washington, in the Civil Service Commission, and elsewhere, have been arduous of late, and it is feared he has overtaxed his strength. His physician describes his malady as a fever of a low typhoid character, and it has now run for eighteen days without signs of abatement.

Stanley is still "on" the *Herald* staff, and and holds himself subject to Mr. Bennett's orders; his lecture tour is only a vacation.

Sailmaker Thomas S. Gay, of the Constellation, is in luck. He has received $24,000 prize money for being in the cutter with Commander Wm. B. Cushing, that destroyed the Confederate ram Albemarle. Mr. Gay has resigned his warrant in the navy.

Dr. L. D. Huston has not yet made his appearance in the Annual Conference at Baltimore. The course indicated by Bishop Paine, last winter, is being taken, and a committee of fourteen of the ablest members of the Baltimore Conference has been appointed to try the case on charges and specifications duly prepared.

An Example for Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see by your issue of yesterday that "Progress" is beginning to feel, what no doubt very many more of your progressive people feel the need of, viz: A Board of Trade. Let me assure you, Pittsburgh is not the only place or community that has felt the need of such an organization. Our business men have long felt such a want, and have organized a Board of Trade. No doubt to many Pittsburghers this title will sound *loud*. But patience, gentlemen! Hear me through.

For a long time many of us have seen capitalists, and men representing manufacturing and mercantile interests, come here and wander around with no one to take care of or attend to them, and finally leave our town feeling, if not disgusted, very much like Progress's friend, astonished that such a place, with so many natural resources, and apparently such a large trade, should pay so little attention to strangers.

To correct this, and with many other objects in view for the purpose of developing our natural resources, we have associated ourselves in a Board of Trade.

One of our committees is a Reception Committee, composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Wm. J. Alexander, John L. George, Chill W. Hazzard, John Shanton and S. D. Culbertson; whose duty it shall be to make the acquaintance of business men visiting our town, and give them such information and attention as they require. In other words, gentlemen, to show you anything in our line, and if we don't have what you want, to try and direct you where to procure it.

To business men seeking a manufacturing site, or to capital seeking investment, we say, "come and see us," and make yourself known to any of the above named persons, or, if unable to visit us, address the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and we will do all in our power to give any desired information.

We hope ere long to report some good results from our Board of Trade. DEVELOPMENT.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., March 7, 1873.

WM. H. CARROLL, who has been endeavoring to raise money in Philadelphia by falsely representing himself as the correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, is pronounced an impostor by that paper. Carroll is not in its employ, and left Boston to escape arrest.

ABOUT BEAVER FALLS, PA.

A Visit to the Cutlery Works—Among the Heathen Chinese—How the Work is Divided—Chinese Cookery and Counting—An Addition to the Establishment—Fifty Whites and One Hundred "Johns" to be Added to the Force, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., March 8, 1873.

Your correspondent, together with a few friends, paid a visit to the Cutlery Works at Beaver Falls the other day. Arriving at the office, we were very cordially received by Mr. Henrici and Messrs. John and Henry Reeves. We were shown into the sample room, where we inspected some very fine specimens of table and pocket cutlery. From here we were ushered through the different departments as follows: First, into the machine shop, where the grains are made. Six white men are employed here. We next went to the forge shop, in which thirty-two Chinamen are employed in forging the blades and tines of knives and forks. This is done by large hammers, raised and let drop by machinery. The finest English steel, imported direct from Sheffield, is used. The company, foreseeing a rise in the price of steel, laid in a large stock, and have now on hand about two hundred and fifty tons—enough to do them for a year to come. Next we came to the grinding room, in which we find sixty-six Chinamen are engaged in grinding the blades. This is done by fastening the blade flat against a wooden handle, and holding it against the grindstone. It requires a good deal of skill to do this work. An addition is being built beyond this room, the company intending to increase their force to four hundred and fifty men by adding one hundred Chinese and fifty white men.

We go to the second story, into the saw room, in which five Chinese and four whitemen are employed in cutting ivory, ebony, cows and rosewood into proper shape for the handles. This is done with small circular saws. In this room is located the water wheel, which supply Beaver Falls with water. From here we go to the wheel room, in which fifty Chinese and five white men are engaged in framing the handles on emery wheels. Skilled workmen are required to do this, as the handles have to be shaped alike. After this we come to the buffing room, where the handles are polished on buff wheels by thirty-two Chinamen. Adjoining this is the pocket room, where the pocket knives are finished. Only three white men are now employed, being all that are left out of thirteen, the balance having struck and left. From here we were taken to the running-on-bolster room. This is done by running a melted composition of nickle or other metals on the end of the handles, where the blade enters. Eight white men do this. We were next shown to the fork room, in which twenty Chinese and four white men are employed in finishing the tines of forks. With this is connected the bone room, with nine Chinese and one white man.

Next is the scale room, in which twelve whites, two Chinamen and five girls (white) are employed in scaling and preparing the different kinds of wood, &c., for handles. From here we enter what is called the dimant room, in which five Chinamen are employed in different capacities. Among them one works with a patent machine for making solid handles. This is a quite complicated piece of mechanism, and requires a skilled workman to handle it. We now enter the room for straightening the tines of forks, in which five Chinese and one white man are employed. The etching room is the next place of interest. Here the name and place of the works are etched into the blades. This is done by making the impression of the letter first, then covering the whole blade with a varnish and applying acid, which eats the metal only where the letters are impressed. Two Chinamen do this, one of whom is a son of a merchant at Hong Kong. After this we enter the paper room. Here the paper boxes in which the knives and forks are packed are made, by eight girls (white), and one Chinaman. Next we go to the fitting room, in which the handles are riveted on the blades of the knives and forks. This is done by thirteen white girls (the youngest not over ten years old), three white men and two Chinamen. We were now conducted into the room where the blades are polished on buff wheels, by four white and eight Chinamen. Among the latter was a bright lad, whom we drew into conversation. He said his name was Au Hong; that he was twelve years old; liked it very well in this country. We asked him what they called a hat in Chinese? He replied, *mo*; a shoe they called *aum*; *ho dike* meant knife.

From here we went to the cleaning and wiping room, where the finished work is wiped off with cloths and chamois skins. This is done by twelve women and girls (white) and two Chinamen. One of the latter is a lad who is beginning to speak a little English. We requested him to count for us in the Chinese language, which he did as follows: Yot, 1; 2; sam, 3; shop, 4; uh, 5; lo, 6; chot, 7; bot, 8; cow, 9; shop, 10; shop yot, 11; shop e 12; shop sam, 13; shop shoy, 14; shop uh, 15; shop lo, 16; shop chot, 17; shop bot, 18; shop cow, 19; e shop, 20; sam shop, 30; shop shop, 40; uh shop, 50; lo shop, 60; chot shop, 70; bot shop, 80; cow shop, 90; yow ot, 100, &c. The lad's name is *Ah-Hok*.

Leaving this department, we crossed over a bridge to the new building, which is the warerooms. This was recently built, is 80x30 feet and three stories high. In it is stored the finished work, of which there is now $250,000 worth in hand. The goods are done up in paper boxes, and each kind numbered and put on shelves four feet deep. One Chinaman is steadily engaged in packing.

From here we passed through the main building again, and then through the carpenter shop, where two white men are at work. Here is kept a Babcock fire engine, with hose sufficient to go over the entire works. This machine cost $2,500, and in case of fire in the town is at the disposal of the citizens. Besides this the company have force pumps, with which they can flood the whole building in a very short time.

From this we enter the enclosure around the barracks, the gate of which we found open, as also the door of the barracks. This building, is a two story frame about 28x75 feet. We went direct to the kitchen, a room about 15x25. In which is a large range, on which were four large kettles, holding about eight gallons. In these two Chinamen were cooking pork, cut up, fat and lean together, in large pieces. They use brass ladles to dip it out with. Their dishes consist of ordinary sized bowls, out of which they eat with their "chop sticks." These are made of a black wood, and are about a foot long; square where they hold them, tapering slightly, and round at the other end. The dining room is about 15x28 feet, in which were nine tables, with chairs around each. The sleeping apartments are each 12x15, and are occupied by eight persons each. We were introduced to the interpreters, Lee-Ah-Poy and Cho-Hong, whom we found very courteous. They showed us their apartment. It was decorated with pictures, &c., on the wall, among which we noticed a chart of the Lord's prayer, also a chart of Anderson prison, a picture of a little girl at prayer, and a lithographic view of Allegheny Cemetery. Cho Hong admired the picture of the little girl very much. He also showed us their counting board, which is a shallow box (like the lid of a box), made of walnut, with wires across the short way, on which were strung nine wooden balls, a partition passes through one side, dividing the balls, six on one side and three on the other. When he wishes to count 125, he puts one of the six over next the partition for 100, then two of the row below for two tens, then one of the three over for five. When we entered Cho Hong was busy with a book. Whether he was making entries in his journal or posting his ledger we did not know. Both the interpreters gave us their autographs in Chinese and English.

It seems that an impression prevails that the company intend employing one hundred more Chinese to displace the present white force; also that the Chinese are bound for a certain length of time. This is an error, the fact being that the company are making an addition to the works in which to employ fifty whites and one hundred Chinamen, increasing their force to four hundred and fifty altogether. The Chinese are free to leave the employ of the company at any time, if dissatisfied, and are also liable to be discharged for any reasonable cause.

The average daily product is about sixty gross of knives and forks, and one hundred and twenty gross of butcher knives, bread knives and pocket cutlery. Our party were very much pleased with their visit, and formed a very favorable opinion of the manner in which everything was conducted.

Banks of Deposit and the Circulating Medium.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial

A great deal has been said in regard to the amount of money in circulation at this time, in comparison with the amount in circulation previous to the war. There is one point that appears to be overlooked in such calculations. That is, the very great increase of banks of deposit, saving funds, &c.

Previous to the war but few banks of any kind were to be found outside of the larger towns; but how is it now? Every town of any pretence has one or more of such institutions. Now it is true that such institutions are not directly add to the circulating medium of the country, but indirectly they do in at least two ways. In a community where there is no banking institution, whatever money is held in such community is scattered around in so many hands that parties wishing to use money cannot find who has it to lend, consequently it lies idle often for a long time. But so soon as a bank is brought into existence, the lender and borrower are brought directly together, and the money is immediately put into circulation.

In another way such banks increase the circulating medium. So soon as a bank is located in a community, immediately the handling of checks commences. In place of having to use bank notes in business transactions, checks take their place. Every business man knows that much more of the business of the country is done by checks than there was previous to the war. So much has this become the case that the greater part of the debts of one community due to another is now paid with checks; and in the larger markets of the country practically little use is made of bank notes. Hence, we hold that the great increase of banks of deposit in the country has really added very largely to the circulating medium of the country. T. F.

THE OPINION of the Supreme Court of the United States just rendered in the case of Barnes and others against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, affects the question before the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue. It is stated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the decisions of the Court will save the government very nearly $5,000,000. There are now on file in that Bureau about three hundred cases for a refund of the tax on dividends, the same question being involved as was embraced in the case just decided by the Court, which was to the effect that the dividends of the road were taxable. Besides these three hundred applications on file, the law office of the Bureau has information that agents had prepared a very large number of similar applications, which were to be presented had the Court decided that the dividend was illegal.

FROM ANTWERP, PA.

Engine House and Oil Tank Burned—New Strikes in the Turkey District.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ANTWERP CITY, PA., March 7, 1873.

This morning, between five and six o'clock, the engine house of the Armstrong well No. 4, in Antwerp, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the roof about the smoke stack.

A day or two since a well owned by Watson and Bayne, on their twelve acre tract adjoining Antwerp, was completed, and is producing over one hundred barrels daily. A large tank of oil belonging to the same well caught fire and with no little trouble was extinguished in a short time, thus arresting what might have been a great oil fire.

New strikes are continually being made out in Turkey district, all averaging fairly. J.

THE *Congressional Record* is the title given to the debates of Congress now printed at the Government Printing Office. They are issued in quarto form, making, when bound, a volume of the size of the bound *Globe* furnished to members.

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In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic but also a relaxature, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

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KENTAURUS were half horse and half man. They conceived wild animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation *Centaurus*, and raised the civil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man or beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, 1873.

The New York bank statement received by the stock indicators to-day shows a net gain o $117,000, which leaves the banks still about $200,000 below their legal reserve. The showing is, however, an improvement on the last, although made up of decreasing averages.

The report is as follows:

Deposits decreased	$2,257,400
Circulation increased	120,200
Loans decreased	993,800
Legal tenders, decrease	1,150,000
Coin increased	174,100

—In the local market high rates are again the rule, and are likely to so continue until after the April settlements, the demand being distributed generally throughout the trade, with a marked pressure from the country banks.

—A London letter commenting on the state of the coal trade in England says that the furnaces in South Wales have been blown out and that some three hundred additional furnaces in the North of England will soon share the same fate, caused by the high price of coals. There is no doubt that their industries will be seriously interfered with, and that the commercial supremacy of Great Britain may not long continue. The effect of these causes will not cease with the iron trade, but extend to all branches of trade in which steam power on an extensive scale is indispensable. England's adversity should prove our opportunity. It is said that there are now about fifty new furnaces in process of erection in this country, with an average capacity of 10,000 tons per annum (a low estimate), and which would give an increase of about 25 per cent over last year, making the aggregate product about two and a half millions of tons for the year 1873.

The price of American pigiron has fluctuated from $37 50 to $60 per ton during 1872. The price of rails has fluctuated from $71 to $91 per ton. January being the lowest and May the highest point, closing in December at $85 per ton.

With a reduction in the English production, prices will be sustained. With good prices and a firm market the inducement to production will be stimulated, so that the time may not be far distant when we shall be exporters of iron instead of as now importers.

Manufacturers report trade in an extremely prosperous condition and a larger increase in production is generally expected.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
New 5s		
Gold	113¼	113¼
Currency	113¼	113¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	113¼

—The stock market continues active, and excites a good deal of attention. The Pacific Mail speculation was active at the early part of the week, but new to be learned as to the position of Mr. Stockwell and the company, although it is asserted that Mr. Stock well's advocacy is unqualified. As we have before mentioned, the company has authorized the purchase of Mr. Wenda's four steamers, originally built for the New Zealand line, which came into the market for sale after Mr. Webb's ineffectual attempt to get a subsidy through the last session of Congress. It was understood that a million dollars was to be the purchasing price of each steamer, but it somehow or other leaked out, yesterday, that an eminent steamboat man estimated their value at only $400,000 each.

The weaker feeling was on Western Telegraph, which was pressed in sale in consequence of a current suspicion that some of the recent consolidation to put the stock up would be undone. On Tuesday and yesterday, the price touching 85 per cent. There is supposed to be but little short interest in the stock at present, the recent rise of nearly twenty on the Vanderbilt and inside parties. The heavy sales are, therefore, supposed to be those who were tired of carrying extra rates for money to carry over their floating stock. They are suspected of not wishing to be called, and as heavy as the whole capital has been concentrated in Wall street by the recent advance from 70 to 90 per cent., the question presents itself as to the ability or readiness of the bull speculators in the stock to take up and control the outstanding capital of $10,000,000. If the street should now sell the stock short, on the calculation that they could get it back at 80, and there is no telling what turn the speculation may take when money eases up later in the season.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Exchange broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 8, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Canton	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Western Union Tel	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Adams Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	81	81	81	81	81	81
United States Express	96	96	96	96	96	96
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Illinois Centra						
Cleveland and Pitts	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and N W						
Chicago and R. I. & Pac	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	32	32	32	32	32	32
St Paul pref	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Wabash						
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific						
Chicago and Alton						
Boat C. Hart. and Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pacific	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Pacific of Missouri						
Terre Haute		40				
Terre Haute pref						
Lake Shore and St. Louis						
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail						4

—The bill passed by both Houses of Congress, supplementary to the Bankrupt act, has become a law without the President's signature, he not having vetoed it within the prescribed time. This simple assent determines the mooted point that the exemption allowed bankrupts shall be the amount allowed by each State respectively as the laws existed in 1871.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	95¾
Reading	87¾
United Cos. of N. J.	176¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	7-30s
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Central Transport'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

RECEIPTS.—The high winds which prevailed during the day, coupled with the genial warmth of the sun, has had the effect of drying up the sidewalks and crossings, so that pedestrians can promenade the streets with comfort and blocked boats. The market closed firm at the ruling quotations of the week, with every prospect of an increased trade during the incoming week. On every hand we hear the busy note of preparation for the spring trade. The stocks of iron, nails, glass, dry goods, boots and shoes, hides and leather, lumber (dry and all), tobacco, tin and copper ware, groceries, crackers, canned fruits, &c., &c., are full and complete, having been selected and manufactured with especial reference to the wants of the retail trade, and will be sold as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. Our manufacturers, in all branches, are fully prepared to fill orders by mail or express with the utmost dispatch. The river may be said to be once more in navigable order, the railroads clear of snow and ice, and the money market singularly easier; what is to hinder the spring trade being one of the heaviest ever witnessed in this city.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES.—Receipts 75 bbls. Sales at 75c to $2 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition. Market dull.

ALE AND LITHIA.—Demand fair at 90@95c per gallon.

ASHES.—Common soda ash 4¾@4¾c; refined 5½@6c; pure, bleached pearls, 6½c; second, 5½c; seconds, 4½@4¾c; first pots, 6½c; seconds, 5½c.

BAGS.—X, 29 per bdl; XX, 33c; porter, $10; Indiana, $11.

BAGGING.—Receipts are increasing, being 79 pack ages on the levee. The offers of primes fall for last to be purchased at 24½@25c; good to prime 24@24½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Bacon, pieces 3,576; tierces 28. Sales 1 hundredweight in pieces, with a full general trade demand reported. Following are the figures at which leading houses make sales: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured 12½ shoulders 9c; plain shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 10½c; extra do 12c; pure leaf lard, tierces, 8½c; kegs 9c; sugar cured hams in bbls, 12½c; sugar cured shoulders in bbls, 8c; clear rib sides in bbls, 9c; clear sides in bbls, 9½c; plain hams in bbls, 12½c; plain shoulders in bbls, 8c; mess pork $15 50; ham sausage 10c; beef hams, $22 50; half bbls 10c; buckets 10 qrs; pigs feet, per bbl, $2 20; half bbls $1 40.

BEANS.—The warm weather has had a marvelous effect upon the "pea product." Quite a number are coming in freely, causing prices to rule weak and lower. Quote at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

BRANS.—White navy $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet at 8½@9c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDERS.—Quote at 20c per can, $3 00 ₱ doz, ₱ lb cans $2 25; ½ lb cans $1 75.

BUTTER.—Held in a moderately easy way at 4½@5c.

CHEESE.—New York, Goshen 17c; Onto do 15½c; Dairy 14½c; Factory 15c; Sweitzer 14 @16c.

CANDIES.—Assortment of stick candy at 12c; Parker's berries at 14@15c ₱ lb; cultivated and common 9@13.

CEMENT.—Calcined plaster $1 25@1 35 per bbl. Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 75@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosendale $5 00@4 25.

CANNED GOODS.—Quote at 15½@16c for car lots, with the usual advance for small store lots.

CORN AND OATS.—Sales at 55c ₱ bushel, in sacks.

DRIED FRUITS.—Market dull at 7½@8c for peaches; halves 5@6c; apples 8@9c; fair, 4@4½c.

FISH.—Mackerel—Inspected No 1 shore $8 ₱ bbl; No 2 do $7; No 3 large $6 ₱ bbl; No 3 do $5 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR.—Receipts 1,060 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Family—Superfine wheat flour $9 00@9 50 ₱ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Hide & Sun, red, $8 25; Minnesota Island $8 50; Barry's Wisconsin $7 75. Rye flour $5 75.

GROCERIES.—Following are the ruling rates at which sales are made from store to the trade:

SUGARS.—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 9¾c; H & E yellow, 10c; H & E C, 10c; H & E extra C, 10¼c; Phœnix, 10¼c; Crescent, 10¼c; Calvert's extra C 11¼c; Calvert's extra 11¾c; crushed 13¾c; powder 13¾c; granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c. Demerara 9¾c; New Orleans 10@12c.

COFFEE.—Fair Orange to good 21¼@22¾c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 25@26c; washed, loose 27c; in packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common 28@30c; Crystal 35c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 90c; white drips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina 8@9c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—Etc.

HAY.—Receipts 42 50; Valencies 10½c; Muscatels 6 50; seedless $5 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN.—Since the following consignments of corn, wheat, barley and oats, have been received by

RAIL AND RIVER.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Corn, sacks		483
Barley, sacks		382
Oats, sacks		593

It will be seen that the receipts continue light, and we are not advised of any change in prices. We quote as follows: Prime red winter $1 75a1 80 ₱ bu-h; white, $1 85a1 90. Oats firmer. We quote prime white 44@45c ₱ bush; good mixed 41a42c; bbls 50@60c. Corn—Market unchanged in prices; shelled, on track, 49@50c; free in elevator, 10@51c; car in bulk 49@50c; sacks, 50@52c. Rye 95@85c. Barley—Fall 95ca$1 00; spring 80@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY.—There is an increased demand, and sales are reported of baled on wharf and track at $18@23 ₱ ton.

HONEY.—Sales at 35@40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS.—Sales for fair at 18@20c not saleable.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—Sales at 70@75c; lobbing 10c, 72@73c gallon.

MILL FEED.—Bran 90@95c ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @1 25.

MINCE MEAT.—Choice brands 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stock good.

POTATOES.—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 75@ 85c; store 82@85c. Mixed at lower rates.

SALT.—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 $1 30 15.

SAPOLIO.—$6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz each.

SPICES.—Cloves, sales at 45@50c; pimento 8@9c; cassia, 20c; mixed 21@22c; nutmegs, 80@90c.

TALLOW.—Prime at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Bright at 92c ₱ gallon.

WOOL.—Following are the ruling figures in this market:

Fine fleece.....Medium fleece.....
Delaine.....Common fleece.....
Unwashed.....Pulled wools.....

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been light and in quality were principally the common and medium grades, very few cattle being among the offerings what could be called extra or even prime. The market forward to the close was comparatively better than at the opening. The better feeling was traceable to the light arrivals and not to any improvement of Eastern markets. Buyers held back till Wednesday evening, looking for and expecting an increased supply, in which case they would have succeeded in keeping down prices. But the run proved even lighter than at the opening of the market. On Thursday trade opened active and prices were made almost as fast as the cattle arrived. On Friday only fourteen loads of cattle were shipped to New York—a very light run. During the afternoon some sales were made at prices, which are say, 50c higher than could have been had at the close of last week, and we think we are safe in saying the market was active, and closed firm at figures from ½ to 50c higher than ruled last week. Following are the closing sales:

Extra 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 10; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $6 85; extra 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 60; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 75; common $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs the last two days, though not heavy, are liberal and more than wanted. The market is off from ¼ to 3c from Monday's prices, and trade rules slow and dull. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 70; prime do $5 5 0 to $5 65; prime Yorkers $5 25; fair do $5 00 to $5 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep are liberal and fairly up to the demand. Trade is slow and prices steady at about the following figures:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 8.—The market for Scotch pig continues quiet but firm at former quotations. The demand is light and confined to the urgent wants of consumers; we have only to note 50 tons Eglinton at a private price, and small lots Glengarnock and Garsharrie at $26 and $26. A two can pig coal is firm and the market has an upward tendency. The demand is principally for No 1, though there is a fair inquiry for No 2 X; sales 800 tons No 1 on terms not publicly said 29 50 Carron at $29 50 cash. Refined English rails are nominally $70 gold. New American rails $70 to golded $65@67 currency, and old $58 for D. H., and $57 for T., though most holders are asking more; 100 ons D. H. sold at $55. In scrap there is little offering from dock, and in yard the stock is now reduced to about 1,500 tons, part of which is already sold for consumption, a sale of about 200 tons sold at about $60, deliverable at on leaves yard; re-quote from yard $55@60. Manufactured, from store, was yesterday advanced $5 on Swedish bars, $2 50 on refined bar, large rounds, ovals, ovals, half ovals, half rounds, and half—$50 to 55 on hoops and $10 on scroll.—*Shipping List.*

ST. LOUIS.

March 8.—The pig iron market continues fairly active, and not outstanding the demand is restricted mainly to immediate wants, there is a good business doing in the aggregate, and prices are decidedly firm, with an upward tendency in some grades. The receipts continue large, exceeding the same time last year 67,302 bbls. The receipts so far have exceeded 115,00 bbls per month. Refined was dull—the market being very much demoralized prices are even lower than at the date of our last general review, being offered in round lots at 15c, by the car load at a slight advance on these figures.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	33,313	31,128

The following are the receipts of crude oil by river and rail for the past nine years, from January 1, to February 28:

	1873.	1872.
March 8th, 1873	107,466	
Same time 1872	107,466	
Same time 1871	17,200	
Same time 1870	164,747	
Same time 1869	114,100	
Same time 1868	150,000	
Same time 1867	66,000	
Same time 1866	164,747	
Same time 1865	7,150	

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil from for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley railroads:

	This week.	Last week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,712	7,632
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,712	7,632
Total	11,712	8,34

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to March 8, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873
Penna Railroad	31,176	17,320	14,625	10,303	7,632
A. V. Railroad	47,102	55,102	65,921	59,441	69,55
Total	61,278	72,972	82,566	69,334	77,86

Saturday.

CRUDE.

We can only report a very dull market—prices even weaker than the day previous. We note sales 1,000 bbls. Parker's at $2 per bbl., equal to 5c@5½c per gallon, the lowest point yet. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Market very dull, prices weak and very uncertain and no standard brands were offered at 14½c for round lots by the car load a small advance on these prices.

By Western Union Telegraph to 5 P. M.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 8.—The *Courier* says: The market grows weaker from day to day and buyers do not incline to purchase even at prices offered. Closed weak. Sales:

250 bbls upper rout, spot	$2 00
500 bbls upper rout, spot	2 00
500 bbls upper rout, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 00
500 bbls Upper Pool, spot	2 07½
500 bbls Upper Pool, spot	2 05
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 00
250 bbls Oil City, spot	2 02½
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 00

NEW YORK, March 8.—Closing 7.—Crude in bulk 32c, with a moderate inquiry; 5,000 bbls sold at this figure. Refined.—Demand more active reported; about 20,000 bbls have been placed mainly for June delivery within the next seven days at 24½@25c; 483c; April 19c; May 19c; June 19¾c, first half, 20c; second half, 20½c; July 21c; August 21½c; September 22c; October 22½c; November 23c; December 23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 25@26c; standard, loose 27c; in small packages, 28c.

Sweeps—Common 2½@3c; Crystal 5½c; H & E XXX 6c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 90c; white drips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina 8@9c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Market dull; S. W. 14½c prompt delivery. Crude in bulk 8c. Cases 24c. Sales none. Futures: April 18½c; May 19c; June 19½c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 8.—Market dull at 2 00 @2 05.

OIL CITY, March 8.—Market dull at $2 20; upper lead $2 00; lower rood $2 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 8.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—Market quiet; spot $2 00a2 02½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

(The times were not in working order, hence, we have no reports.)

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Union Oil Works	453
Lockhart & Frew	Crystal Oil Works	237
N W Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	236
S S Duncan	American Oil Works	154
Thomas Hacken	Sunshine Oil Works	80
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil Wks	311
W W Carnahan	Peerless Oil Wks	81
B S Duncan	Fisher Bros	74
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	80
W W Nicholas	Same	50

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Consignee.
472	Crystal Oil Works.
236	Sunbeam Oil W
154	Commercial Oil W.
80	Fisher Bros

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. and W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 7, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Oelling, Berry Co	J P Logan, Phila	956
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	956
Standard Oil Wks	Warden, F & Co, Phila	956
Total		1,626

New York Hop Market.

March 8.—The market is quiet but firm. Holders of the few remaining good American show no disposition to reduce prices while the stock of foreign is pretty large, a considerable portion of it is in bond; limited above the prices now current. Sales about 80 bales American 1872's at 45@50c; and 1 cocks at English at 38c.

Exports from New York, from January 1 to February 28:

	1873.	1872.
Hops	Bales.	Bales.

The following figures are from the circular of Jim mot Wells.

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	114
Corresponding week, 1872	33
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	20,191
Total receipts for same period 1871	24,790
Imports for the week	280
Total imports since September 1, 1872	10,505
Total exports since September 1, 1872	5,216

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 8, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and prices are nominal; No 2 spring $1 21¾a1 21¾ cash; $1 22¾ seller April; No 3 do $1 09¾a1 10; rejected 97a99c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 31¾@32c cash; 32¾@32¾c seller April; 36¾a36¾c seller May, rejected 29@30c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 26¾@27c regular and May; 27c seller June; firm; No 2, 65¾a66c. Barley dull; fall No 2, 84a85c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unsettled and lower, but closed steady; $14 10 cash; $14 25 bid seller April; $14 40 @ May, with sales. Lard steady at $8 00 cash; $8 10 seller April; $8 25 seller May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; rather an easier feeling; sales shoulders in country, seller April, loose, 5½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $5 75@5 90.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 86½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton in limited request and dull; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures, 9,000 bales, as follows: March 19 7-16a19 15-16c; April 20@20 1-16c; May 20 7-16a20½c; June 20 15-16@ July 20 15-16a21¼c. Flour dull but unchanged; receipts 6,000 bbls. Rye flour steady at $5 40a5 60. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat a shade firmer; the scarcity of freight room and high rates checks export demand; receipts 18,000 bushels; common Northwest spring 1 26@1 29; No 1 do 1 29; Chicago afloat $1 42; fair No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1 48. Rye dull and nominal. Barley firm; Canada west 1 24@1 25. Malt quiet; State 95c; choice Canada 1 20@1 26. Corn—Export demand only moderate; timothy quiet at $3 75a3 90. Clover quiet; new western mixed 62a65½c; old at about 66½c; store lots. Oats firmer; receipts 47,000 bushels; new mixed western 41¾a42¾c; old western mixed store 43½c; white western 44@45c. Eggs still quiet at 30c. Hay quiet.

Hops dull and no buyers favorable for 1872 Leather quiet and steady at Saturday's quotations. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar in moderate request at 7¾@8½c. Molasses quiet; Orleans at 62c. Rice unchanged. Crude petroleum 8¾c; refined do 18¾c. Turpentine weak at 45c. Provisions.—Mess pork firmer; new $16 00 @16 25; old $14 50@14 62½. Lard firmer; prime steam 8¾c. Beef steady and in good demand; extra mess $9 50@10 00; meats quiet; ham 13@15c; shoulders 7c. Middles steady; long clear 8¾c; short clear 8¾@9c. Lard steady and in good demand; western steam 9 15-16@ 9 15-16c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Western butter firm at 24 @30c. Cheese steady at 13@17c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The fine spring like weather has imparted a better feeling to trade, but there was only moderately active selling. The market for domestic cottons is strong with a good demand for sheetings and colored cottons, but prices are unchanged. White sheetings are firm, and prices are in improved request and well sold up by agents. Shirtings, stripes and medium colored pokadot prints are in good demand. Pacific delaines and Japanese stripes are now 20c per yard. Woolens and worsteds are in fair demand. Linens and linen goods inquired for. Dry goods imports for the week are $1,054,74.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Cotton dull but unchanged and not quotably lower. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 3 fall $1 80; No 2 red winter $1 95 cash; $1 95 seller April; $1 96 seller May; No 2 fall 81@81½c. Oats steady; No 2, 29¾c cast track. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; No 2, 36c. Rye higher; No 2, 66c. Whisky steady a. 86c. Mess pork firm at $15 99. Dry salt meats steady; shoulders 8c, 60 days; 10 days; clear rib sides 9¾c, sold April, all up country. Bacon firm at 6¾@8½c. Lard firm; good 8c, seller April. Hogs unchanged at $4 75@5 00. Cattle unchanged; native cows and heifers $2 50@4 25; good to choice beeves $4 50@5 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Cotton dull at 19½c. Flour quiet and firm at $7 75@8 25. Wheat $1 76@1 78. Corn steady at 40c. Oats steady at 30@32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 30@32c. Groceries firm. Lard in good demand; kegs 9c. Bulk meats firm at 8½. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions generally firmer. Mess pork in demand at $15 00 bid; $15 25 asked. Lard firm; steam held at 8c; city kettle 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c, with sales. Whisky firm at 86c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 19¾c. Flour, grain and Bulk shoulders, 6c; clear sides 8¾c. Lard—Kettle dried 9c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Country bacon—Shoulders 6c; sides 7½c; hams 9¾a10c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1 70a1 90; amber $1 90a2 00. Corn dull; mixed western 48@49c. Oats dull; mixed western 40a42c. Hay and provisions unchanged. Western butter firm; fair to good 24a28c; choice 28a30c. Whisky 91c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; extra $1 94½; No 1, $1 85¼ at 87. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 40½c. Oats—Demand good at 36c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Corn dull at 85c. Oats lower at 48a50c. Bran $1 07a1 10. Hay dull and firm at $28a29; choice $31. Pork held at $16 75. Other articles unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾a113¾.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and stronger to-day; ranged from 1-32 to ⅛ for call loans. The bank statement shows a net gain of $117,700, the deficiency being reduced to $204,575 against $322,275 last week.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¾, sold at 113¾@113¾, and closed firm at 113¾a113¾. Loans from flat to 3-16 for use. The daily clearings, $145,080,000. Specie exported for the week amounted to $901,288.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

U. S. coupon 5s	113¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	120
5-20s, 1865	116¼	6-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	44
Tennessee, 6s, old	82	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	82¾	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	44		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock market quiet, dealings devoid of any special animation, and irregularity in prices continued the market strong on New York Central, Panama and Harlem.

Canton	100	N. J. Central	104
Western U. Tel Co	86¾	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	43	Ft. Wayne	91
Adams Express	94¾	Chicago & Alton	109
American Express	67	do preferred	110
U. S. Express	72	Terre Haute	40
Wells' Mail	56¾	do preferred	80
N. Y. Central	104¾	C. & P.	89
Erie	25¾	Burlington & Quincy	113
do preferred	75	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Harlem	134	Union Pacific	36¾
do preferred	135	Illinois Central	124¾
Hud. River	125	Lake Shore	94¾
Ft. W. & C	87¾	Union Pacific	37¾
Northwestern	81	Central Pacific	103¾
do preferred	89	Quincy	104
Rock Island	114¾	Del. & Lackawanna	101¾
St. Paul	33	Hartford & Erie	15¾
do preferred	73¾	Bankers Bills	107¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco active and very firm; sales 245 hhds. Cagging dull. Cotton dull at middling 19¾c. Flour fairly steadied at previous prices. Grain firm and movement light. Mess pork held at $15 bid; prime nominal. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c. Lard quiet; kettles 9c. Sugars firm and unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 19@21c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Flour dull and prices have declined. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 1 white nominal $1 83; amber $1 62a1 70; seller April $1 72a1 73; seller May $1 76a1 77; No 1 red $1 70a1 71. Corn dull and prices nominal; by dealers, 39c. Oats—Demand fair and prices nominal; by dealers, 30c. Rye dull at $1 00a1 02. Barley firm; Canada west 1 24a1 25. Malt quiet; State 95c; choice Canada 1 20@1 26. Clover seed dull and unchanged at timothy quiet at $3 75a3 90. Provisions—Mess pork, new western mixed 62a65½c; old at about 66½c; store lots. Oats firmer; receipts 47,000 bushels; new mixed western 41¾a42¾c

The Pittsburgh Commercial. Monday, March 10, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

COLFAX AT HOME.

OVATION AT SOUTH BEND.

Address of Welcome by the Mayor and Response.

The Ex-Vice President Reviews the Credit Mobilier Aspersions.

Some Facts in a New Light.

Letter from President Grant to Mr. Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 8.—Ex-Vice President Colfax arrived at his home here at half past twelve this afternoon. Col. Humphreys, chairman, attended by a committee of reception, met him at Laporte, where an impromptu ovation was tendered him at the depot. Here a vast concourse of citizens met him with music and cheers. Upon entering the carriage three cheers were given him, when Mr. Colfax said: "I will speak to you when I get home. My heart thanks you all." The escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, filled the street as far as the eye could reach, while the sidewalks were filled with pedestrians. At the Court House the square and streets were densely packed, making the largest gathering ever assembled here, and it was irrespective of party. Flags were flying and bells were ringing during the time of the procession. Many children were in rain day costume in front of private residences on the way, waving flags. Arriving at the Court House, Hon. Wm. Miller, Mayor, read the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

On behalf of your townsmen and friends, it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county and district of which from childhood you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthily represented, and the friends who from youth to manhood have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me express to you their continued confidence and undiminished regard. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, perseverance, honorable ambition of your early life; who have had long association, with you as a neighbor and a fellow citizen; who have with jealous pride seen and felt the results of your constant efforts on the side of all that is just, humane, of right, as their immediate representative, conceive themselves best qualified to give the estimate of your character, and render a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely, promptly and justly given. Neither the insinuations of insidious foes, nor the charges of open enemies, can change it; nor can calumny of detraction rob you of the well deserved esteem of your friends and neighbors. That confidence in your integrity ever felt by them, established how by a consistent, blameless and pure private and public life cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming backsters to impair or impede your course of usefulness to your country and your future advancement to the highest honors of the republic to its worthiest citizens. We shall ever, as heretofore, accord to your public representative or a private citizen, or the humble recipient of all the honors, as freely receive your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism which has been so well merited, and retaining that affection for your person and character that has lead and will ever lead to prompt and cordial "our Schuyler."

Three cheers were then given for Schuyler Colfax.

RESPONSE OF MR. COLFAX.

Mr. Colfax then responded as follows: Mr. Mayor, Neighbors and Dear Friends—My heart would be cold and callous indeed, as it is not, if it did not throb more quickly and more highly at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a lifetime to exhibit. Here you have known me from childhood—my goings out and comings in have been before your eyes, my character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money I could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come, before the thousands, spontaneously—and as I am glad to be told and to know, not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by prominent and life-long political opponents—to honor me with such unmistakeable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I feel it due to you as well as to myself to expose the groundless character of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter. If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal, I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and telegraphed as absolute proof of guilt. Day after day I have been proclaimed that I should explain this, or that, or the other point. But when explained, those malicious enemies have tortured and perverted and misrepresented the explanation, determined, if possible that the reputation of the man they had maligned should be destroyed, and as day by day they thus poisoned the public mind, they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at having effected, as they hoped, their work of ruin. The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did not avail. The disclosure of the sacred confidences of the dead only gave them fresh opportunity for cavil and half-insinuation. The surrender of my step-father and sister, unimpeachable, as you before me know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief. These enemies were determined on having their victim. But conscious of my entire innocence of any fraudulent and wicked charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will in his own good time make that innocence manifest to all, I have stood unmoved amid this tempest-storm of vilification and injustice, willing to side up living and leave my vindication to God. I know is so certain to come.

Let me read now from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of September 26, 1872, the following extract from the speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, the day after the news that I was one of the twelve Apostles who sold out to the Credit Mobilier at 20,000 apiece, who had been bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation had been enacted.

"Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I refused to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier or Credit Mobilier, if there is one. Nor do I know of any law prohibiting. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock? And that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, or the eight hundred per cent. interest on the cost of cars or bonds you have read about the past month? Nor one hundred per cent. per month on any money that I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented; but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I would buy stock at any price with a lawsuit on top of it."

Although I true publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy, own and hold twenty shares of it, if I could do it without implicating myself, and this was accepted all the odium there could attach to purchasing is as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevaricating because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares, and that what I had paid on account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of a charge so groundless as that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have strengthened instead of weakening what I was stating. But that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently, that in the sight were only as good as his hindsight, he would be but a little lower than the angels." And my rule in speaking has always been to discuss only such pending issues and not to discuss or explain those that were not pending.

But let us test this by an illustration, a method which often brings out a disputed point more vividly than argument. Suppose that you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory, and that from those shares you had received enormous dividends, and that as a payment for these gifts and dividends you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to the duties on wool. Would you not regard it as a sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating the scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption, besides this, their enactment had been years before these alleged gifts); that you had never owned any stock in a woolen factory or anything else that you had not paid for; that your shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividend? Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at a pecuniary loss, over four years before from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But if I added to all this, the frank statement that you had paid some willing to buy that very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer full and complete, and the charge groundless, that the wanton calumny required you to state?

No one could have been present on the vital point, that though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to clear all the expenses of the regular stock to an investment of my money in it at par, as I then understood it. But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point here. I call my enemies as my witnesses. The New York *Tribune* of September 26th published the telegraphic extract of this speech with the following heading, showing that it fully understood my denial was to the charge of having had stock given to me: "He never owned a share in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently fitting that this same paper should, on January 24th, print literally a quotation from the speech with the essential word "given" left out, and then base repeated charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified. (Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper.) The Chicago *Tribune* also, which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not misunderstand it at the time. It declared editorially, September 27th, in commenting on my speech:

"Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value."

And September 30, the next day, it said again, and I quote as instanation also (although my payment of $25a disproves that part of it) as follows:

"Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier, or any other company. Ames got this stock, it is in the hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of the then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit Mobilier stock at par, with accrued dividends equal to its price, would be a straight out purchase."

When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess during which recess Hon. Oakes Ames had he had refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home—I declared emphatically, as I did before the Committee, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor indeed, on any account whatever. He was present in the committee room, and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me. On this very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*—who swore to it afterwards—before the committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 11, in his carefully prepared and written out original testimony, he swore about me, on page 30 of the report, as follows:

"Nor can I remember having paid him any dividends." And Mr. Alley, in his testimony, swore before the committee (see page 311 of the report) that before the 8 h Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct in my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of Ames, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and listening to it, and that without dissent to my testimony of January 7, he came before the committee, on January 22, with a check for $1,000, payable to C. C. Beaman, and said he claims he paid to me June 20, 1868, but which, being payable to no one and bearing no date or endorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. A, or Mr. B, or Mr. Z, or by Mr. C. himself, or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life, till I saw this one in the committee room, I asked him if my name was indorsed on it, and he answered "No." Asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered, "No." Asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered, "No." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed to me, he again answered, "No." Asking him if he had any memorandum for it, he answered, "No." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock, when he insisted I still owned, he answered, "No." Although all this attempt to check payable to initiate and not to my name, not indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced, to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the Treasurer, Mr. Wilson, in whose office I was summoned, with his cashier and book-keeper, to testify as to whether I ever had any paid me the money for any such check, and they all testified that they had no recollection of having done so. But, subsequently, Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty, after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself, (see page 427 of the report,) and that when he had asked Ames, only three hours before, if he had not done so, Ames had replied that it was very likely (see page 431